

In the Claims

Please replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application with the following list of claims:

Please cancel claims 1-216 without prejudice.

Please add the following new claims 217-241.

1-216. (Cancelled)

217. (New) A method for immobilizing a colloid particle to a non-colloidal structure comprising:

immobilizing a colloid particle to a non-colloidal structure; and determining immobilization of the colloid particle to the non-colloidal structure, wherein the colloid particle comprises a signaling entity, wherein the signaling entity comprises a dye, pigment, chemiluminescent moiety, fluorescent moiety, up-regulating phosphor, or enzyme-linked signaling moiety including horse radish peroxidase and alkaline phosphatase.

218. (New) The method as in claim 217, further comprising providing a biological or chemical agent linked to or adapted for linkage to the non-colloidal structure, and a binding partner of the biological or chemical agent linked to or adapted for linkage to the particle, comprising allowing the particle to become linked to the non-colloidal structure via the agent and the binding partner.

219. (New) The method as in claim 217, wherein the colloid particle carries an immobilized ligand, and the non-colloidal structure carries a binding partner to the ligand, the method comprising allowing the colloidal particle the ability to fasten to the non-colloidal structure in the presence of a candidate drug for interruption of binding of the ligand to a target, wherein interruption of binding of the ligand to the target indicates the presence of a candidate drug.
220. (New) The method as in claim 218, wherein the binding partner is adapted for linkage to the particle via glutathione/glutathione-s-transferase ligand interaction.
221. (New) The method as in claim 217, wherein the non-colloidal structure is a cell or tissue section.
222. (New) The method as in claim 217, wherein the non-colloidal structure is a non-adsorbent surface.
223. (New) The method as in claim 217, wherein the colloid particle comprises a self-assembled monolayer of a plurality of molecules thereon.
224. (New) The method as in claim 217, comprising exposing the colloid particle and the non-colloidal structure to a substrate for an enzyme adapted for linkage to the non-colloidal

structure, a molecular species linkable to the substrate via enzyme activity adapted for linkage to the particle, and an enzyme for the substrate, optionally further comprising exposing the colloid particle and the non-colloidal structure to a candidate drug for moderation of activity of the enzyme.

225. (New) A method for immobilizing a colloid particle to a non-colloidal structure comprising:

immobilizing a colloid particle to a non-colloidal structure; and determining immobilization of the colloid particle to the non-colloidal structure, further comprising providing a biological or chemical agent linked to or adapted for linkage to the non-colloidal structure, and a binding partner of the biological or chemical agent linked to or adapted for linkage to the particle, comprising allowing the particle to become linked to the non-colloidal structure via the agent and the binding partner, wherein the non-colloidal structure has a non-adsorbent surface.

226. (New) The method as in claim 225, wherein the colloid particle comprises a signaling entity.

227. (New) The method as in claim 226, wherein the signaling entity comprises a dye, pigment, electroactive molecule, chemiluminescent moiety, electrochemiluminescent moiety, fluorescent moiety, up-regulating phosphor, or enzyme-linked signaling moiety including horse radish peroxidase and alkaline phosphatase.

228. (New) The method as in claim 225, wherein the colloid particle carries an immobilized ligand, and the non-colloidal structure carries a binding partner to the ligand, the method comprising allowing the colloidal particle the ability to fasten to the non-colloidal structure in the presence of a candidate drug for interruption of binding of the ligand to the target, wherein interruption of binding of the ligand to the target indicates that presence of a candidate drug.
229. (New) The method as in claim 225, wherein the binding partner is adapted for linkage to the particle via glutathione/glutathione-s-transferase ligand interaction.
230. (New) The method as in claim 225, wherein the non-colloidal structure is a bead or a chip.
231. (New) The method as in claim 225, wherein the colloid particle comprises a self-assembled monolayer of a plurality of molecules thereon.
232. (New) The method as in claim 225, comprising exposing the colloid particle and the non-colloidal structure to a substrate for an enzyme adapted for linkage to the non-colloidal structure, a molecular species linkable to the substrate via enzyme activity adapted for linkage to the particle, and an enzyme for the substrate, optionally further comprising

exposing the colloid particle and the non-colloidal structure to a candidate drug for moderation of activity of the enzyme.

233. (New) A method for immobilizing a colloid particle to a non-colloidal structure comprising:

immobilizing a colloid particle to a non-colloidal structure; and determining immobilization of the colloid particle to the non-colloidal structure, further comprising providing a biological or chemical agent linked to or adapted for linkage to the non-colloidal structure, and a binding partner of the biological or chemical agent linked to or adapted for linkage to the particle, the allowing step comprising allowing the particle to become non-covalently linked to the non-colloidal structure via the agent and the binding partner.

234. (New) The method as in claim 233, wherein the colloid particle comprises a signaling entity.

235. (New) The method as in claim 234, wherein the signaling entity comprises a dye, pigment, electroactive molecule, chemiluminescent moiety, electrochemiluminescent moiety, fluorescent moiety, up-regulating phosphor, or enzyme-linked signaling moiety including horse radish peroxidase and alkaline phosphatase.

236. (New) The method as in claim 233, wherein the colloid particle carries an immobilized ligand, and the non-colloidal structure carries a binding partner to the ligand, the method comprising allowing the colloidal particle the ability to fasten to the non-colloidal structure in the presence of a candidate drug for interruption of binding of the ligand to the target, wherein interruption of binding of the ligand to the target indicates the presence of a candidate drug.
237. (New) The method as in claim 233, wherein the binding partner is adapted for linkage to the particle via glutathione/glutathione-s-transferase ligand interaction.
238. (New) The method as in claim 233, wherein the non-colloidal structure is a cell or tissue section.
239. (New) The method as in claim 233, wherein the non-colloidal structure has non-adsorbent surface.
240. (New) The method as in claim 233, wherein the colloid particle comprises a self-assembled monolayer of a plurality of molecules thereon.
241. (New) The method as in claim 233, comprising exposing the colloid particle and the non-colloidal structure to a substrate for an enzyme adapted for linkage to the non-colloidal structure, a molecular species linkable to the substrate via enzyme activity adapted for

linkage to the particle, and an enzyme for the substrate, optionally further comprising exposing the colloid particle and the non-colloidal structure to a candidate drug for moderation of activity of the enzyme.